The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 217.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Terrible Storms in France.

Fifty Houses Destroyed by a Waterspout.

FIGHTING IN HERZEGOVINA

The Turkish Troops Defeated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death in a Coal Mine.

LONDON, September 13.—Eleven persons perished on Saturday from gas in the Dowrington Wood colliery, Shropshire.

The Breadstuffs Markets.

LONDON, September 13.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, has the following: There has been but little change in the wheat markets generally, which, with the new produce, have only been moderately supplied. the best quality mostly maintaining its previous value, while inferior has tended downwards. The general average is now within a six pence of last year, though the amounts then sold were double those now; but foreign imports still being free, the country has been amply supplied at rather lower rates. Flour has recovered a franc in Paris, and fine old wheat has risen one shilling per quarter. The French markets generally have been calm and unchanged, but in some of the country places there has been a further decline. Belgium and Holland have given way in new qualities about a shilling per quarter. In Germany the tendency from the fineness of the weather has been downward. The same is true in Hungary for inferior qualities, though the yield is scarcely an average one. But at Odessa holders maintain prices, greatly to the detriment of the export trade, in confidence that they will eventually be paid for their patience as the season advances and the general deficiency is known. Still looking at the present yield as only an average one in quantity, and from this a large deduction must be made from its general lightness in the actual amount of flour produced, we may possibly count on a further deficiency of 750,000 quarters at a time when our population is vastly on the increase. We have no doubt that the imports will meet our necessities, but we expect as the season terminates it will be a close run.

Gold for New York.

LONDON, September 13.—Gold to the amount of £21,000 sterling was withdrawn from the bank to-day for New York.

The Cattle Disease.

There are six thousand cases of cattle disease in Devonshire, an increase of two thousand during the past week.

Almost a Disaster.

It is reported the steamer State of Virginia, which arrived at Larne to-day, sprung a leak off Cape Race, and at one time it was feared she would founder, but the leak was finally stopped.

TURKEY.

Circular to Servian Chiefs.

LONDON, September 13.—A special from Vienna says the Servian Ministry have issued a circular to the chiefs of several districts, saying: "We are living on the best terms with the Porte; we therefore order that you prevent this good understanding from being disturbed, either by permitting volunteers to join the insurgents, or by the exportation of arms, ammunition or provisions."

The Servian Skuptschina.

KRAGUJEWATZ, September 13.—The Skuptschina elected committees of war, finance and on the constitution. The members of these committees are mostly Radicals, and include three Communists.

The Great Powers Satisfied.

The great powers have expressed to Servia their satisfaction with the tone of Prince Milan's speech. The address in reply will probably be debated in the Skuptschina on the 17th.

Fighting in Herzegovina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 13.—Serious fighting occurred on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, in which the Turks were defeated. This has resulted in the renewal of the siege of Trebigne by the insurgents.

Montenegrins for War.

LONDON, September 14—6 A. M.—A special to the *Morning Standard* says the Prince of Montenegro, replying on Saturday to a deputation which urged a declaration of war, declared his decision would depend on the attitude of the Servian Skuptschina.

Servia Guarding Her Frontier.

BELGRADE, September 13.—On account of the threatening concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier, the Servian Government has ordered the mobilization of six frontier brigades, aggregating 24,000 men, each soldier to be supplied with one hundred rounds of ammunition.

FRANCE.

Heavy Rains.

PARIS, September 13.—A gale yesterday prevailed on the Mediterranean coast. The Celte Railway station was flooded and traffic interrupted between that town and Beziers. Other parts of France were similarly visited. On Saturday and Sunday several rivers in the south of France overflowed the plains of Vignobles, between Beziers and Narbonne, and the vines were covered with water, and many houses destroyed.

Destructive Waterspout.

MONTPELLIER, September 13.—Violent storms occurred in this neighborhood and great damage has been done to crops. A waterspout destroyed fifty houses at St. Chinian. Nine dead bodies have been recovered. Sixty persons are still missing.

M. Buffet and the Bonapartists.

LONDON, September 14.—A special from Paris to the *Daily News* reports that the Constitutional party in France have resolved to force M. Buffet to break openly with the Bonapartists at the next meeting of the Permanent Committee, or to convene the Assembly before the appointed time.

SPAIN.

The Country's Most Urgent Need.

MADRID, September 13.—Gen. Jovellar, the new Premier, has repeatedly stated that Spain's most urgent need is an end of the civil war. The question of a new constitution should be left to the Cortes, and the efforts of the Ministry at present will be directed to the pacification of the kingdom.

CALIFORNIA REVENUES.

Supervisor of Internal Revenue Foulke Refuses to Obey Orders —The Books of the Pacific Distillery Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—It is reported that Foulke, Supervisor of Internal Revenue here, who has been ordered East, will refuse to go, and will resign. It is also stated that he is using his influence to have his successor appointed here, in opposition to the recent action of the Internal Revenue Department in transferring Hawley to this post.

The Pacific Distillery have been summoned by the Revenue officials to produce their books, and in return Louis Schultz, one of the proprietors, makes an affidavit that all the books and accounts of the concern up to July 1st, 1875, have been destroyed.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, *Pa*, Sept. 14, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy and warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds, and slowly falling barometer.

The Charlie Ross Case.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—The trial of Wm. Westervelt, charged with complicity in the abduction of Charlie Ross, was continued this morning. After a brief cross-examination of Mrs. Westervelt, the prisoner took the stand and testified at great as to his whereabouts before and since the abduction. During the examination he emphatically denied that he rode in a Brooklyn street car on July 6th with a child resembling Charlie Ross, as stated by Mrs. Peers.

Westervelt swore that he never saw Charlie Ross. In answer to a question whether he had any knowledge of his whereabouts, he replied: "No, sir; I wish to God I had."

The Steamer Tarascon Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, September 13.—The *Evening Ledger* says the steamer Tarascon was sunk near West Point on Sunday night by a snag. She was coming towards Louisville with a large amount of freight and a number of passengers, none of whom were hurt. The freight was all savad, and the only damage was to the boat.

Railway Collision in Canada.

NEW HAMBURG, September 13.—Two freight trains came in collision this morning. An engine driver was killed, the fireman probably fatally scalded, and the brakeman had his leg broken. One engine and tender were wrecked and several cars burned.

Constitutionality of the West Virginia Capital Removal Bill.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 13.—The Supreme Court to-day announced its decision, declaring the capital removal bill constitutional, by a unanimous opinion of all the Judges.

Lawlessness in Mississippi.

Serious Disturbances in Tallahatchie County.

A WAR OF RACES IMMINENT.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—Passengers by train from Grenada report serious trouble in Tallahatchie county, Miss., some ten miles west of Charleston. The whites there had sent runners to Oakland for assistance, and the citizens there and at Grenada were organizing and arming to go.

A gentleman who arrived from Charleston, Miss., this evening gives the following account of the troubles in Tallahatchie county: Last Thursday two negroes, who, it is claimed, live in Arkansas, registered as voters in Frearson's store, and warrants for their arrest were issued and given to a Constable, who took a posse with him. As they approached the place where the negroes were staying the latter saw them and fled. They were pursued into Coahoma county, and two of the posse, Evans and Buford, it is claimed, fired at the negroes as they ran. The negroes in the vicinity of Trenton, hearing of the affair, armed to the number of seventy-five and proceeded to Frearson's store, and demanded that Evans and Buford should be given up to them, behaving in the meantime in a riotous manner. County Treasurer Stewart, who is also Deputy Sheriff, assured them if they would return home he would arrest Evans and Buford, which he did not do, and on Saturday it was assertained that a large body of armed negroes had gathered at Trenton, and the whites living near Frearson sent Treasurer Stewart and Captain Robinson to try and induce them to disperse, but they found them very violent and threatening to hang both Robinson and Stewart. They returned in hasie and notified the citizens that the negroes were swearing vengeance against them. Calls were then made on Oakland, Charleston and Grenada for assistance, and men have gone from those points.

ANOTHER LAKE DISASTER.

The Steam Barge Mendota Foundered.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The propeller Depere arrived in Milwaukee yesterday, and her officers gave a brief report of the the foundering of the steam barge Mendota. The Mendota, with the barge Morning Star, was sailing along the west shore of Lake Michigan, on Thursday night, and at a point nearly opposite Point Betsy, foundered and was soon sinking. The crew and passengers numbered twenty persons in all. The life-boat was launched. Seven of the persons on board got into her, and the remaining thirteen went down with the boat. The life-boat reached Manitowoc in safety, as also the barge Morning Star. The propeller Truesdel, being at Manitowoc, took the barge in tow and reached Milwaukee with her last evening. No particulars of the disaster are given. The Captain's name or the owners' names are not mentioned, and it is not known where she belonged. She had on a cargo of coal, and was bound upwards. The son of the owner of the boat was on board with his wife, and he managed to get into the life-boat, but his wife failed to do so, and he jumped back on the sinking boat and was drowned with her.

The Barge Evening Star Foundered.

MILWAUKEE, September 13.—The crew of the barge Evening Star arrived here this evening. The barge, while in tow of the propeller Mendota, foundered off Big Point-au-Sable at noon on Friday. The crew took to a small boat and landed at Amsterdam on Saturday afternoon. The Evening Star was laden with 1,200 tons of coal for Chicago.

PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE.

A Business Meeting—Members Still Prohibited from Doing Business—Collection Day Passed off Without a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13—3:40 P. M.—The Pacific Stock Exchange held a business meeting to-day. Resolutions were offered providing that the resolution formerly passed fining members for doing business be rescinded, that all old business of the Exchange referring to loans and stock transactions be settled within five days, and that the Exchange resume business to-morrow, and until further action hold one session a day for the transaction of cash and regular business only, and that there be a fine on each member not answering roll-call at 11 A. M. A substitute was offered providing that the Exchange, through its special committee, confer with the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, to the end that both the Board and Exchange be opened at the same time. The substitute was adopted. The original motion was then taken from the table and lost. Thus the fine stands.

7:15 P. M.—Collection day has passed with no stoppages. Bills generally have been paid better than was expected, owing to the large amounts passed over at the last collection. The action of the Pacific Stock Exchange in refusing to reopen business at present meets with general commendation, though in the opinion of some a renewal of business on the part of both Boards is inexpedient.

The transactions of the California Board can hardly be considered as affording a criterion of the state of the stock market, as a few hundred shares of any leading stock thrown into the Board would probably demoralize it. The general impression seems to be that the transactions of the California Board are rather injurious than otherwise, tending to cause an unsettled feeling, while if no business were done the rates at the closing of the big boards would be considered still ruling. As it is, prices of most leading stocks have somewhat fallen off.

It seems probable now that the reopening of the Bank of California will be delayed beyond the 15th, probably until the opening of the Bank of Nevada, about the 1st proximo.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1875.

Decision in a Civil Rights Case.

Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day rendered a decision in the civil rights case, wherein Wm. F. Johnson, colored, sought to compel the principal of the public school to admit his son, instead of sending him to a school provided for colored children. The Court holds that common schools are public charity, and that the benefits conferred by them are a free gift from the State, and like every other donor, the State may prescribe in what manner and upon what terms and conditions the gift may be enjoyed. In conclusion Judge Gilbert says that the statute by guaranteeing equal privileges does not confer the right to enjoy them in common with any class of persons or in any particular school, and that nothing has been shown from which it can be inferred that the relator has been deprived of the equality of privilege to which he is entitled. The motion for a mandamus is denied.

Yellow Fever.

A vessel from South America anchored in the East River to-day with yellow fever on board. The Captain passed Quarantine without making a report, and was arrested for violation of the quarantine rule and remanded to jail for examination to-morrow.

Commodore Perry's Flagship Raised.

ERIE, PA., September 13.—Commodore Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, sunk in the Erie harbor sixty-two years ago, was to-day raised, and the bottom found to be in a good state of preservation. She is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

The anthracite coal production continues steadily to increase and is now very heavy. The tonnage for the week ending on the 4th instant was some thirty thousand tons in excess of that of the week ending on the 28th ultimo, and about one hundred and thirty-eight thousand tons in excess of the tonnage in corresponding week last year. By last report the tonnage for the week ending on the 4th instant was 580,366 tons, and for the year 12,340,663 tons, against 15,096,228 tons to same date last year, a decrease of 745,565 tons, thus narrowing the decreased production this year by reason of the five months' suspension to less than three-quarters of a million of tons, thus showing the wonderful productive as well as carrying capacity of the anthracite trade. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 84,578 tons and for the year 2,454,534 tons, making a total of all kinds for the week of 671,944 and for the year of 14,759,299 tons, against 15,499,056 tons to the same time last year, a decrease of 703,857 tons. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 105,377 tons, and for the year 2,702,183 tons, of which 2,187,530 was coal and 427,463 coke. This embraces all the coal carried both east and west.—*Phila. Ledger.*

"PERSHING" is an appropriate name to act as the standard-bearer of the Keystone Democracy. It has been Per(i)shing for the past decade of years, but, like the Irishman's turtle, "it has not been sinsible of it," at least until now.—*Washington Republican.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Irregularities at the Red Cloud Agency.

A Beef Contractor Examined.

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1875.

The Red Cloud Investigation.

The Red Cloud commission expect to finish their examination of witnesses in Washington the present week. Prof. Marsh and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith were at the commission rooms to-day. The latter, it is said, will make a statement occupying less than an hour. Prof. Marsh desires the personal attendance of several more witnesses, among them Mr. Bierer, now in Michigan, who was telegraphed for this morning. Mr. Bierer has sent a statement, but Prof. Marsh desires him to be interrogated. No more witnesses are to be examined besides those already summoned unless their names be furnished to-day.

Mr. Stewart, beef contractor, was examined as to the purchase and delivery of cattle by him under the Foreman contract, for the year ending the 30th of June last. The entire number of cattle purchased was 29,825; number delivered at Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and other agencies, 29,686. The difference between these amounts having been lost by stampedes, theft of Indians, etc. For cattle delivered the Government paid $700, 830. The cost of the cattle, with the expense of delivery, was $561,831, and deducting the interest on account and incidental expenses, there was a net balance of profit to the contractor of $130,000. With regard to the contract for 1875, every head of cattle receipted for was delivered.

Mr. Foster was questioned in regard to the weight of the cattle delivered, the manner of keeping cattle through the winter, &c. He sometimes bid rather high for beef contracts because he had but few competitors. There are few competitors, first, because it takes a large amount of the capital to fulfill contracts, and second, because there are but few who have had any experience in such business. He always paid cash on delivery. He never paid any money to prevent others from bidding, and never heard of the lowest bidder being bought off.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of this city, who was one of the special commission appointed in 1874 to negotiate with the Sioux Indians relative to the surrender of their hunting privileges in Nebraska, testified that soon after he returned home, Secretary Delano wrote to him, asking him if he had seen anything wrong in the matter of rations, and he replied that he had not. In his letter he spoke of samples of flour shown him by Col. Long, which Long pronounced unfit for use. He spent an hour or so at Yellow Hair's camp, and took tea with him. They had short cake, which was rather dark and heavy, but still tasted fine, as he was very hungry and tired. He was in a delicate state of health at the time, and it produced no injurious result that he could discover. He would regard such cake as inferior if found on a table in Washington.

He asked if he might give his impressions of what he saw in the Indian country, and permission being given, he said he never heard an Indian complain of the quality of the articles furnished him. There was great complaint in the Council, and no Indian could speak without ratifying the Great Father for violating treaties, etc. The Indians were chronic grumblers, and in his opinion a little less indulgence and a little more authority by the Government would be better, both for the Indians and the Government.

In Memoriam.

The District Commissioners to-day adopted the following:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have heard with deep regret of the death of Hon. Henry T. Blow, who was a member of the Commission as originally constituted, and faithfully discharged his duties of Commissioner until he resigned. His colleagues and successors unite in an expression of their profound respect for his memory and their sincere sympathy with his family in their great and irreparable loss. He was highly intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and faithfully performed every private and public trust committed to his hands."

Affairs in Mississippi.

Attorney General Pierrepont this morning telegraphed to the Attorney at Jackson, Mississippi, to inform him without delay of the present condition of affairs in that part of the State. He also telegraphed Governor Ames that he had forwarded to the President at Long Branch all the telegrams in regard to the troubles, and is now awaiting the further action of the President.

THE MAINE ELECTION

A Victory for the Republican Party.

Connor Elected Governor by About 5,000 Majority.

Both Houses of the Legislature Carried by the Republicans.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, ME., September 13.—Portland gives Connor, Republican, 2,436; Roberts, Democrat, 2,551—a Democratic majority of 115, against last year's Republican majority of 163. The following places give Democratic majorities: Cape Elizabeth, 130; Deering, 60—a gain of 51. Bangor gives Roberts (Democrat) a majority of 125. In 1870 Roberts carried the city by over 600.

Eastport gives Connor 267, and Roberts 133. Belfast gives Roberts 509, and Connor 501—a Democratic majority of 210 from last year. Brighton gives Connor 362, and Roberts 298. Augusta gives Connor 943, and Roberts 778. The Republicans carry Saco by 171 majority for Connor. South Berwick gives Roberts a majority of 37. Biddeford is carried by the Democrats by 197 majority.

Twenty towns give Connor, Republican, 5,029; Roberts, Democrat, 4,069. In 1874, these towns gave 4,536 Republican, and 3,178 Democratic. The Republican majority is 969, against 1,360 at the same time last year. The Republican loss is 391.

Forty towns give Connor, Republican, 12,470, and Roberts, 11,381. Last year the same towns gave a Republican vote of 10,961, and a Democratic vote of 8,766, showing 1,080 Republican majority in 1875, against 2,195 in 1874, or a loss of 50 per cent.

10:30 P. M.—Sixty towns give Connor, Republican, 15,102 and Roberts 13,730. Last year the Republican vote was 13,357, and the Democratic vote 10,385.

One hundred and forty towns give Connor 28,670, and Roberts 26,198, against 25,254 Republican, and 19,689 Democratic last year; being a Republican majority of 2,472, against 5,565 last year. This indicates that the total majority, which was 10,009 last year, will be this year not above 5,000.

There is but one Congressman to be elected, namely, in the Fourth District, to fill the place of Hersey, deceased. It is impossible as yet to give the result of the vote. It must be very close. The Republicans have carried eleven counties, and the Democrats five, which will fairly represent the vote in the Senate, being a Democratic gain, as the Senate stood last year 28 Republicans to 3 Democrats. In the House the Republicans do not seem to have lost.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 13.—The Democrats elected Moses H. Goodrich Mayor of this city to-day by about 220 majority, and six of ten Aldermen.

THE EQUINOX DISASTER.

A Statement by the Sole Survivor of the Ill-fated Vessel.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The schooner Havana picked up a seaman named Burr, after floating thirty-one hours on the pilot-house of the wrecked vessel Equinox. He was helmsman of that craft, and is supposed to be the sole survivor of the crew. He was picked up eighty miles S. S. W. of Manitou Island on Saturday. He stated to a *Tribune* reporter substantial the following facts: The sea was very rough all night before the catastrophe, and the vessel sprang a leak while he was at the wheel at 1 A. M. on Friday. A tour of inspection showed the bulwarks stove in aft. Burr and the mate attempted to stop the leak, but found it impossible, and after consultation it was decided to lower the boats. The schooner was hailed and asked to come along side, but probably she did not hear, and was, at all events, unmanageable. Signals were given, and lights displayed, but without avail. A boat was lowered on the port side, and the mate, owner, watchman, five deck hands, engineer and two firemen got in. The ship went down almost immediately. Burr swam for a long distance side by side with the Captain. They finally caught spars and separated. Afterwards Burr caught the pilot house and occupied that with the second cook. The latter, however, after nearly a day's sailing, was unable to stand up, became unconscious, and slipped off. Burr was taken up by the Havana much exhausted on Saturday morning. He is, however, feeling well now.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 13.—The steamships Lord Oliver, Klopstock, State of Virginia and Republic, from New York, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A railroad has been completed to Alt a Utah, a town near the Emma, Flag Staff, and other prominent mines.

—A Montreal dispatch says that in the Church of L'Evectree, on Sunday, the Bishop of Montreal cursed the grave of Guibord.

—The sixth annual fair of the Northern Ohio Fair Association commenced at Cleveland on Monday. The fair will continue throughout the week.

—Edwin Booth is not recovering so rapidly as his physicians expected, and it is now thought probable that he will be obliged to cancel some of his engagements.

—An elderly German, named Peter Haufer, was run over by a train of cars in Omaha on Monday, cutting off both legs above the ankles, crushing his hips and otherwise mutilating him.

—The whites of the senior class of the Boys' Central High School, in New Orleans, decline to attend because a colored man has been appointed Professor of Mathematics for that school by the School Board.

—A boiler of the saw mill of Chatham Brothers, in Skaneateles, Onondago county, N. Y., exploded on Monday morning, killing A. P. Chatham and his son, and a son of John Prince, and fatally wounding an unknown person.

—Five more counterfeiters have been brought to Decatur, from the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Ala. The band was up in the hundreds, extending through Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, back north through to St. Louis.

—Samuel Israel, *alias* Jacob Miller, the Chicago thief who burglarized the houses of Mayor Rawle and Hon. Charles M. Reed, in Erie, Pa., has been sentenced by Judge Vincent to seven years' imprisonment. This is the longest sentence ever given from that Court.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

Complimentary to the Rev. W. G. Moorehead—What His Parishioners Think of Him—A Strong Tribute to a Worthy Gentleman.

Last evening a committee of members of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, waited upon their pastor, Rev. W. G. Morehead, to convey to him a fraternal message from the congregation. The reverend gentleman, as is well known, was recently elected to a Professorship in the Xenia Theological Seminary. His congregation a few evenings since held a meeting, which was very largely attended, and at which the subject was considered and the following resolution passed:

WHEREAS, Our pastor, the Rev. W. G. Morehead, has been elected to a Professorship in Xenia Theological Seminary by the Synods of Iowa and Illinois, and this action is likely to be confirmed by the other Synods having charge over the Seminary, and whereas, the ministry of Mr. Morehead has been highly acceptable, and we trust profitable, and the members and adherents of this congregation are unanimously opposed to his removal from among us, in order, therefore, that our silence might not be construed as acquiescence in the movement:

Resolved, That we deplore anything that would tend to destroy the happy union existing between our pastor and our congregation, and especially do we regret any action taken by these Synods in electing our pastor to this Professorship, an acceptance of which would destroy this union so happily consummated for the following reasons: 1. Because he was chosen by the congregation with singular unanimity, and God, by his providences, seemed to point unmistakably to him as our under Shepherd. 2. Because this union, so auspiciously begun, has been strengthened as pastor and people have become more intimately acquainted with each other, and the head of the church has blessed it, as we believe, to the saving of souls and the prosperity of the church. We think that a relationship, so happily formed and having such evidence of the approval of the Master, ought not to be broken, except for the most weighty reasons. 3. Because, should this union between pastor and people be dissolved, after such a short duration and in the face of such evidence of prosperity and usefulness, it would do great injury to the cause of Christ in our midst, to us as a congregation, and would tend greatly to destroy the confidence of the people in the stability of pastoral relations.

Resolved, That we extend to our pastor our most cordial sympathy and express to him our appreciation of his ministerial services. As a friend and companion we love and honor him, and as our pastor we esteem him as one "rightly dividing the word of truth," in the sanctuary, in the family and in the house of mourning, self sacrificing that he might make full proof of his ministry, overseeing in his ministerial depredations, an active worker in the Bible Class and fully alive to all matters of public moral interest.

Resolved, That our most earnest prayer is that, in any event which may occur, this union, unmarked with any sign of censure, and promising so much for the future welfare and prosperity of our congregation, may, in the good providence of God, continue throughout life.

The adoption of the resolutions was followed by remarks and prayers, which manifested the kindly feeling of the people towards their pastor, Rev. W. G. Morehead, and their earnest desire that nothing might dissolve the pleasant relationship existing between them.

A committee of nine was then appointed to present the resolutions to the reverend gentleman, and last evening they discharged their duty. The interview between the committee and the pastor was marked by great fraternal feeling, and served to strengthen the bonds of affection which bind them together.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE.

The Great Conflagration at Oil City—A List of the Property Destroyed.

In speaking of the great fire at Oil City last week, by which the Imperial Refinery was destroyed, the *Derrick* says:

"The Imperial fire has no parallel in the history of the fires of the Oil Regions, for magnificence and grandeur. When an explosion took place the flames rolling over and over, mounted above one hundred feet in the air. At one imagine the Falls of Niagara on fire, and volumes of the blackest of smoke rolling from it, and they will have some idea of the wonderful grandeur of the scene.

"One of the fireman who was at the works when the first tank exploded Friday, gave our reporter a thrilling description of the scene. He stated that a small squad of the firemen were standing near the railroad when the tank overflowed. The wind was blowing fiercely at the time, sweeping the black smoke over them. Suddenly a flash of fire was seen towards the tank; then a rolling column of fire rushing down, and then the black smoke enveloped them. It was so dark that they were unable to see each other. The men stooped down, grasped the hose and ran. It was a race for life, and the flames won, but the fire swept over the place where they had stood but a few moments. Had they not grasped the hose they would scarcely have known in which direction to run.

"There are numerous jokes afloat at the expense of those who joined in the "skedaddle" when tank No. 1 went up, not the least humorous of which is the prayer offered by one of our Pittsburgh citizens.

"The following is the list of all the property destroyed: Tank No. 1, 9,000 barrels of crude. Tank No. 2, 10,000 barrels of crude. Tank No. 3, 4,000 barrels of benzine and tar. Tank No. 4, containing 4,000 barrels of refined oil, was burned slightly on the outside, but the damage to it is small. No. 1 bleaching house, 500 barrels refined oil. Bleaching house No. 2, 1,200 barrels refined oil. Bleaching house No. 3 contained 1,000 barrels of refined oil, but a portion of it was pumped out, and only 300 barrels were destroyed with the house. Bleaching house No. 4, 300 barrels of refined oil. The bleaching houses were completely destroyed, with all the pumps and fittings connected with them. Barrel house, 300x90, containing 5,000 empty barrels, and glue bottles, engines, &c. Machine shop, 20x30, containing lathe and tools. Office of the company; the furniture of this was saved. Filling house, 375x50, containing 600 empty barrels. Boiler shop, 30x100, with all the tools in it. Two agitators, containing 1,400 barrels of refined oil, which was being treated at the time. Benzine tank, with 600 barrels benzine. Dump tank, with 400 barrels crude, and a small tar tank. Cold water well and engine destroyed. Tank No. 10, containing 2,000 barrels of distillate, caught fire, but the oil was pumped out. The fittings, pipes and connections to the tanks and works were destroyed, and a large portion of the loss comes from these. By the above it will be seen that the oil destroyed foots up as follows: Crude, 19,400 barrels; refined, 3,700 barrels; tar and benzine, 8,100 barrels. The total loss is estimated at not less than $150,000, and may possibly reach $175,000.

"The works were the most complete in the United States, and were turning out daily two thousand barrels of refined oil. They employed a force of about 130 men. Few works could compare with them in size, and none in the completeness of the details of the refinery. The owners will at once rebuild the destroyed portion of the works. Orders have been issued to commence work this morning, and if it is pushed it will be possible for the works to be in operation again in thirty days. By this prompt movement on the part of the owners, the blow will be less severely felt by the workmen and the city, and we hope it may be long ere we are called upon to chronicle such another fire."

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Typhoid and scarlet fevers are quite prevalent on the South Side.

····The Republican County Committee meets this afternoon at No. 88 Diamond street.

····Already applications for relief are coming in quite lively at the office of the Allegheny Poor Board.

····A Temperance Wide Awake club was organized at the Bingham street M. E. church, South Side, last evening.

····A new light spring wagon may be purchased at a low price, by consulting an advertisement in our "For Sale" column.

····The Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny will hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of organizing a marching club.

····There were ten fresh arrivals at the Western Penitentiary yesterday. Eight were contributed by Cambria county and two by Beaver county.

····A horse and buggy was stolen in front of Piersons business house, on Liberty street, near Fifth avenue last night, about half past eleven o'clock.

····Another omnibus is being built by Messrs. Enoch & Lang, which is to be run between Bepler's Hotel and out East street to the city line, in Allegheny.

····The game of base ball at New Castle to-day, between New Wesbasters and Braddocks will settle the contest for the championship as far as these two clubs are concerned.

····The Chamber of Commerce meets this morning at eleven o'clock. The first semi-annual report will be presented, and a number of other matters of interest will be submitted for consideration.

····A little child belonging to James McNally, who resides on Fortieth street, Seventeenth ward, fell into a vessel of boiling water on Saturday, and was so badly scalded that it cannot recover.

····The alarm of fire sounded from box 45, shortly after nine o'clock last evening, in Allegheny, was occasioned by the burning of the soot in a chimney near James street. No damage was done.

····The regular weekly meeting of the Prohibitionists was held at the Alliance Rooms, on Penn avenue, yesterday, which was occupied in the discussion of the best methods of prosecuting the campaign.

····The will of Charles B. Greaves, late of Allegheny, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. William Atkinson and Benjamin Greaves are named as the executors of the instrument, which is dated June 1, 1875.

····The Mayor was visited yesterday by a delegation of colored citizens from Frankstown, who desire a discontinuance of the nightly salutes with which they are honored in the shape of stones. They claim that their lives are in danger.

····The county balance sheet shows a net gain to the county, for the month of August, of $1,555 59. The Sheriff returned in addition to his fees, $2,266.50, the amount collected for omnibus advertising, and thirty-two dollars for verdict fees; the Register's fee for official advertising, $41.40, and the Clerk of Orphans' Court for official advertising, twenty-four dollars.

····A new company has been organized in this city under the title of the Farmers Friend Manufacturing Co., for the manufacture of an improvement in pruning shears and bull cutters. The company is composed of some of our best young business men. T. L. Hill, secretary and manager; W. H. Fox, treasurer. Office of company, 53 Ninth street.

····The Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain, held their semi-annual session at Johnstown to-day. Among the Pittsburghers who left last night to attend the session are Col. J. G. Lloyd, John J. Davis, J. B. Nobbs, Calvin Bartley, Capt. A. D. Wyld, C. J. Thompson, J. Hempsen, W. H. Barker, Seth Wilmot, W. C. Brown, ——Keen and J. M. Scott.

····Wm. Jackson, Sr., referee in the Morris-Conner contest, announces that he kept no record of the start or finish of the race, but that as near as he can calculate the time is thirty-seven minutes, as given in the GAZETTE yesterday morning. He suggests that all wagers made on the time be declared off, which recommendation will doubtless be largely and promptly adopted.

PERSONAL.

***Messrs. G. J. Young and W. F. Lang returned on Saturday from a sojourn of several months in Europe.

***J. Bovard, W. P. Schall, Jr., J. H. Johnston, E. N. Hunsman, and W. M. Ralph, are among the Pittsburghers registered at the Philadelphia hotels.

***Mr. Job Stewart, the efficient metal clerk of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, left on Saturday to spend a week or two in the rural districts of Salem, O.

***The "Finzer Brothers," of Louisville, Kentucky, of whom there were five, and who gave name to the celebrated "Five Bros.," a popular brand of tobacco, lost one their number by sudden death a few days ago.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offences and Petty Criminalities.

JOHN LUCAS was charged yesterday, before Alderman Wilson, on oath of his wife, with desertion. A warrant was issued.

ARCHY TAYLOR was fined $20 and costs by the Mayor, yesterday, at the instance of Health Officer Gray, for cleaning cesspools without a permit.

"COCKEY" STONEBRODE is classed by the Mayor as a professional thief, and as such chalked his hat, yesterday, for a ninety day trip to Claremont.

SQUIRE BUTLER held Mat. Clark, *alias* Williams, and John Garlett, the former charged with larceny and the latter with receiving stolen goods, for court yesterday. William Hartz was the prosecutor in both cases.

YESTERDAY J. H. Byers called on Alderman Wilson and made an information against J. G. Steinhauser, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $500 for court.

JAMES DEVINE called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning and preferred an information for larceny against a party suspected of having stolen a Canadian pony, jagger wagon and harness, Sunday night, from the stable of deponent, adjoining Everson & Preston's mill. A warrant was issued.

C. C. PROWETT yesterday made information before the Mayor, charging Sallie Green with aggravated assault and battery in striking him with a poker, on Saturday night last. He also instituted suit against Charles Meyer for assault and battery. Both the defendants have their quarters at No. 431 Liberty street. The hearings take place this afternoon.

HENRY TALLE, against whom an information was made a few weeks ago for felonious shooting, near the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, was discharged by the Mayor yesterday morning, the prosecutor, William Wilson, failing to appear. The shooting was considered very mysterious at the time, and the non appearance of Wilson is wrapped in no little mystery.

MARY SNYDER charged James Hanlon *alias* "Sport" with perjury, before Alderman McMasters, yesterday. The allegations were that the defendant, who was a witness against the husband of the prosecutrix at the last term of the Quarter Sessions Court, received pay for more days than he was employed, on the strength of his oath, he having sworn to the bill. Hanlon was held for a hearing.

ZADOCK STREET, of the Humane Society, made informations before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Herman Ross and S. D. Klingerman, both butchers, with cruelty to animals. The prosecutor avers that the defendants are in the habit of buying cattle at the stock yards, for the purpose of slaughtering them, and that they are kept penned up two long without feed previous to being butchered. Warrants were issued.

A HEARING was had yesterday, before Alderman Wilson, in a case wherein August Whithorn charged Joseph Deppe with illegally selling liquor to his son. At the hearing the defendant produced an order made on him by informant authorizing him to sell the liquor. Deppe was consequently discharged and the costs were assessed to the prosecutor. After the disposition of this case Deppe made an information charging Whithorn with bringing vexatious suits against him for the purpose of his own personal gain. In this case a warrant was issued.

KILLBUCK TOWNSHIP AGAIN.

The School Board Hauled Over the Coals This Time.

A meeting of the residents of Emsworth, Killbuck township, was held last Friday evening, to consider the action of the School Board, who had purchased certain property for school purposes, contrary to the wishes of some of the citizens. The meeting wound up by the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we recognize our officers as servants, and not our masters; as our Government is founded and based upon the principle that the will of the people is the Government.

2. That the establishing of a third school at Emsworth is absolutely uncalled for, and will incur a useless as well as unnecessary expenditure of our taxes.

3. That the purchase of these lots were unnecessary, and directly contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the people of the township, and we now ask the Board of Directors to sell those lots and apply the proceeds to the repairs of school houses and educational purposes.

4. That if the School Board, or any of them, persist in carrying out their private views, contrary to the interest of their constituents, we hereby request them to resign.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Foerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The new stock company of this theatre is a very great improvement upon the old one, a statement which it affords us pleasure to make. In witnessing last night the manner in which they sustained the parts for which they had been cast in "Clancarty," mental comparisons with the members of the late company could not, of course, be prevented,—they came naturally—but bearing in mind the trite saying that "comparisons are odious" we refrain from giving the tenor of our thoughts. Let it be sufficient that the acting last night affords a fair guarantee that the engagement for now and payable at the season now commencing "stars" will receive that support which they deserve. Mr. Adams is a great favorite in Pittsburgh, but the wish to see the same actors so per

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26¼.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE new mail train of the Pennsylvania Railroad started yesterday, making exact schedule time on its route, which is something very unusual, in view of the fact that it was the first trip. The method employed on this road enables it to give effect with almost absolute precision to any arrangement that its authorities may make.

MOODY AND SANKEY seem to have begun their work in this country at Northfield, Massachusetts. The address of Mr. Moody excited deep feeling, and was attended by the same remarkable power that made their meetings in England so influential for good. It serves to settle the question whether their services will be equally effective in this as in the old country.

THE Hartford *Courant* is much exercised that the GAZETTE should have misapprehended the exact drift of ex-Secretary Welles' letter relative to the capture of New Orleans. Our remarks were based on the telegram in reference to the letter, which was evidently wrong. The venerable ex-Secretary seems to be too well up in the history of the Navy Department to make foolish mistakes. He credits Farragut with the capture of New Orleans.

THE wisdom of continuing in use old vessels finds another illustration in the sinking of the propeller "Equinox" in Lake Michigan. She was, in addition to her age, overloaded, and when the furious gale of a few days ago burst upon her, was doubly endangered. Those on board the schooner near her think her seams suddenly opened, and in a few minutes she went suddenly down, with all on board. Such was the disaster that illustrated the oft-told tale of carelessness and death.

IS THE *Post* ignorant or knavish, in treating the currency question? It claims that *the Republicans*, by the redemption act, contract the currency. This is false, —the redemption act *expands* and does *not contract* the currency. Nor was it distinctively a Republican measure. *Forty-nine Democrats voted for the act*, and but sixteen against it. Among those who voted for it was Samuel J. Randall, who triumphed, in the Erie Convention, over Wallace. On the other hand, seventeen Republicans voted against it. Thus the votes of the Democracy were as strongly favorable to the measure as those of Republicans. Tell the truth on political subjects.

AFFAIRS do not seem to work with perfect smoothness, in King Alfonso's Cabinet. The old ministry resigned, pending the issue of universal suffrage. A ministry was arranged to take the place of the one resigned, but Senor Castillo, who was to be the head of the new organization, refused to serve unless a Liberal ministry were appointed, and the Cortes convened at an early date. The young King did not relish these conditions, and so selected General Jouvellar to form a ministry. Naturally the new arrangement will be made to work for the present, but the break up illustrates the growth of liberal sentiment in Spain. It is evident that a more modern spirit must characterize the administration, even though a Bourbon be on the throne. The struggle may continue for a long time, before Liberalism prevails, but it will ultimately take place.

JUDGE GILBERT, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has made a very remarkable decision, touching the rights of colored children to enter white schools. In place of putting his decision on the ground that the Civil Rights' measures and Constitutional provisions confer an equality of privilege, so far as the quality of schools is concerned, he rests his case mainly on the idea that schools are public charities, and are conferred with such conditions and limitations as the State may prescribe. In reality, the State *must* confer on the colored people educational privileges fully equal to what are given the whites,—there being no option in this direction. The decisions of courts, thus far, have been uniform to the effect that where colored schools of equal grade with white schools are provided, colored children may be required to attend these. This raises the very important question, in all cases, whether the colored schools are equal to those of the whites; but this admitted, and it is decided by the Courts that it is optional with those having white schools in charge whether they will admit colored children. It seems to be the fact that there is a colored school in Brooklyn, accessible to the child whose case is made a test. This may have had its influence on the decision made.

THE WESTERVELT CASE.

The publication of the letters, put in evidence as part of the testimony in the Westervelt trial, serves to show the true character of the parties who abducted Charley Ross, and the fact that the principals were quite certain to be arrested, had they not been shot. It is evident, from these letters, that the kidnapping of the Ross boy was a stupid blunder, committed as the exception of a plan of kidnapping, which was to be extensively followed, had the first venture proved successful. The parties, however, erred, in that they estimated the wealth of Mr. Ross far beyond the reality. This led to long and wearisome correspondence, which served to unfold the character and motives of the abductors. The wordiness and threatening character of their letters proved conclusively that they were seeking to work on the fears and love of the parents. Their extreme caution in seeking to prevent being caught illustrated the difficulty of their enterprise, and the public clamor pointed to their real danger. Yet they were criminals of unusual shrewdness. All traces of the lad's whereabouts were carefully hid, and they were even shrewd enough to foist one of their number on that branch of the police force which had a clue to the real perpetrators. Superintendent Walling, of New York, knew Mosher and Douglass as the abductors, and they were shadowed; but the trouble was to obtain legal evidence with which to convict them, and at the same time to discover the whereabouts of the stolen child. Westervelt undoubtedly delayed the operations of the police by acting as a go-between, while really serving the criminals. Sooner or later he would have been discovered, and his arrest would have been followed by that of the others.

Mr. Ross, unwittingly, has been fighting a brave battle in the interest of the security of children that may be deemed worth kidnapping. Had the venture with Charley Ross proven a success, it would have been the first of a series of affairs of the kind. This the robbers openly admitted. But the agonized father, at first unable to raise the necessary amount of money, received advice, and so delayed, until at last the kidnappers were killed, and their accomplice under arrest and on trial. The defeat of their purposes, and the tragic ending of their schemes, have served to warn others that experiments of this character are not at all safe. As to the safety of Charley Ross, all the indications point to the idea that he is safe and well; and we incline to think he will again be returned to his parents.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

The fourth centennial of the birth of the great sculptor and painter, Michael Angelo, is being celebrated in the city of Rome. The ceremonies began on Sunday, and will be continued through Wednesday, —four days in all. It is designed to be a specially grand tribute to the memory of the artist, and many strangers have visited Rome to enjoy the occasion. Michael Angelo is widely known to the world at large as an artist, but his history is less familiar. He was born in 1475, and the conjunction of Mercury and Venus at the time, was accepted as an omen of prosperity and greatness. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed, with the understanding that he should learn drawing and painting. One day, he drew the scaffolding and workmen in a church where his master was re-painting the choir and the work of the young novitiate was so surprisingly good, that he was immediately set to work to help with the frescoes. He was afterward sent to the new Academy of Sculpture of Lorenzo da Medici, where he imitated the modeling of another student so perfectly, that his jealous competitor quarrelled with and struck him, breaking the bridge of his nose and disfiguring him for life. The jealous student was expelled, and Angelo became the favorite of Lorenzo, who retained him in his palace, for convenience of study. He studied under the best masters, and at an early age executed a Madonna in bronze, and also the "Battle of Hercules," with the contours in bas relief and marble. With the death of Lorenzo he abandoned the palace, and made his his home in a monastery, where he studied, closely and carefully, anatomy, as an aid to future achievements.

Leaving the monastery, he started for Venice but was arrested at Bologna, and was detained there, where he received an order to complete the sarcophagus containing the bones of St. Domenico, on which two great artists had already expended their best efforts. He completed his work, but was ordered to accept no more work in that city. He returned to Florence, where another of the Medici family had come to power, and executed a work entitled St. John. A cupid, sculptured on his own account, was buried, to give it the appearance of age, then sent to Rome, and sold at a good price as an antique. He afterward proceeded to Rome, where his first work,—the drunken Bacchus,—was produced. In 1500 he returned to Florence, where he produced fifteen statuettes in Carrara marble, for the Cathedral of Sienna. The same year, he fashioned his "David" out of a block of marble, spoiled by D'Antoina. Three years later, he was summoned to paint one of the walls of the Grand Council Chamber in Florence, in company with Leonardo da Vinci,—a high honor for the young artist. In the midst of this work he was summoned to Rome by Pope Julius II. who gave him the commission to prepare a mausoleum, to be placed in the Basilica of St. Peter's. He entered upon his work in high favor with the Pope, but intriguery soon changed this, and being refused admission to the Pope, one day he left Rome in anger, and returned to Florence. The Pope wrote letter after letter, ordering the Florentine Government to secure his return, and promising favor and friendship. Angelo resisted till serious danger threatened, and was then appointed Florentine ambassador to Rome, and meeting the Pope at Bologna, reconciliation took place. At Bologna he moulded, and cast in bronze, his colossal statue of "Julius," which was afterward destroyed. Returned to Rome, he was employed, in painting the vault of the Sistine chapel, in which he suffered extreme annoyance. His letters at this time indicate that his father had suffered financial misfortune which he, the son, proposed to make good. The Sistine chapel finished, he worked in his own rooms, his "Moses" being his next, as it is one of his greatest works.

In 1525 he was drawn into political struggles,—the strife for liberty. His services were greatly valued, and the patriots regarded him as a leader in suffering and toil. The strife over, he returned to Rome, intending to finish the Mausoleum; but Clement, who was then Pope, desired him to prepare designs for "The Fall of the Angels" and "The Last Judgement," which, under financial pressure, he was compelled to do. This completed, he wished to avoid further Papal commissions, but the architect of St. Peter's dying, he was appointed in his place. He fully accepted the ideas of the original architect, but not of the one who had just died; yet he entered upon his work with accustomed zeal. From a letter of his, written at the time, it is quite evident that evasions of honest obligations are not entirely modern events. His manner of dealing with the dishonest element in the erection of St. Peter's,—the trading Ring as we would now call it, is set forth in the following letter: "You know that I have ordered Balduccio to furnish only the best cement. He has sent in some of bad quality, and undoubtedly he must take it back. It is more than probable that there is an understanding between him and those who receive the cement, for he was hand and glove with the men that I have dismissed from the building for similar circumstances. He who received materials of inferior quality, materials that I have forbidden to be received, makes friends of those whom I have made my foes. There seems to be a new conspiracy on foot to elude justice by promises, gifts and fees. But I, in virtue of the authority conferred on me by the Pope, order you to accept only first-rate and suitable materials for the building. No other shall be accepted. No! Not if they come down from Heaven. It shall never be said that I connived at these wretched machinations." This sounds very much like modern events, and led to his being put on his defense before the Pope. He fully vanquished his foes, and went forth justified.

His last work, "Pieta,"—a dead Christ, lying in his mother's lap, and Joseph standing by her side,—and the "Rape of Ganymede," carry his history down to 1545. In 1564 he suddenly sank, under the influence of an intermittent fever, and passed away. His body, after funeral ceremonies at Rome, was conveyed to Florence, and placed at rest in Santa Cruce, where his remains still repose.

THE salaries of the different monarchs of Europe are given by a German statistician as follows: Alexander II, $9,152,000, or $25,000 a day; Abdul Aziz, $9,000,000, or $18,000 a day; Francis Joseph, $4,000,000, or $10,050 a day; Fred. William II, $3,000,000, or $8,210 a day; Victor Emmanuel, $2,400,000, or $6,840 a day; Victoria, $2,200,000, or $6,270 a day; Leopold, $600,000, or $1,643 a day. In addition to this salary, each of these individuals is furnished with a dozen or more first-class houses to live in without any charge of rent.

MRS. J. E. B. STUART, the widow of the noted Confederate General of cavalry, has become an instructor in the Southern Female College, Richmond, Va.

COLORADO.

Profits and Perils of Mining.

Colorado as a State—The Agricultural Prospects—The Rich Mines and What They Yield—Some Figures Showing the Great Mineral Wealth of the State.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CENTRAL, COLORADO, Sept. 10, 1875.

This city is the bullion metropolis of Colorado, as far as gold is concerned, shipping some $2,000,000 per annum of the precious metal that is obtained from the mines in the immediate vicinity. Here, within a space of but little over one square mile are some thousands of auriferous veins comprising the richest gold districts of the world. Central's location is up among the mountains, 8,300 feet above sea level, twenty-five miles from the plains, and forty miles west of Denver, with which it is connected by railway.

Political.

The ensuing year promises to be a lively one, politically, for Colorado, by reason of the various elections necessary to perfect the State organization that is to be. The first election will occur September 14th, when a Territorial Legislature and county officers will be chosen. Then comes the choice of delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution, which is afterwards to be ratified or rejected, and if accepted, as without a doubt it will be, an election for State officers will immediately take place. This would see the new State fairly admitted into the Union about July 4th, 1876, and in ampletime to take part in the Presidential election of the same year. The two great political parties are very nearly evenly balanced here, but the Republicans are at present troubled with internal dissensions that may cause their defeat. Notwithstanding that there are less than 150,000 people in the Territory, there are already too many aspirants for the future State and Congressional positions in either party, and especially in the ranks of the Republicans. Owing to this war of factions the latter were defeated in the Congressional election of 1874 by 2,367 majority, although they had always been previously victorious. Their most prominent candidates for Senatorial honors are Evans, Chaffee, Teller and Hallet, while the Democrats hope to succeed in having the State represented at Washington from among such men as Hughes, Patterson, Loveland, Martin and Stone.

The Festive Grasshopper.

This has been an unfavorable season for the farming population of Colorado on account of repeated visits from the grasshopper tribe, which have done serious damage in many localities. However, no more bountiful crops are usually produced anywhere than in those portions of this Territory bordering on the Platte and Arkansas rivers and their numerous tributaries. Artificial irrigation is necessary, but the expense attending this is trifling and the results much surer than where the rain fall is depended on. There are also large amounts of fine farming land among the mountain valleys and in the ground region watered by the Colorado and its head waters out of the snowy range of the Rocky Mountains. This country also, as well as that of the great plain to the eastward, is unsurpassed as a stock country, where half a million cattle and about that number of sheep already find abundant pasturage. The annual increase in these branches of stock growing is 75 per cent. ensuring one of the most lucrative avocations to be found anywhere.

Colorado's Mineral Resources.

But Colorado's fame rests chiefly in her unlimited mineral resources, in which she promises one day to be without a rival. Last year her gold and silver production was surpassed only by Nevada and California, and each year is witnessing a handsome increase. The extravagance, ignorance, high prices and incompetency that attended the operations of former years have been supplanted by economy, low prices and wages and the knowledge and skill that experience and common sense brings, and the results are proving very generally all that could be desired. Gold and silver to the amount of $6,082,921 was exported in 1874, with $200,000 worth of lead and copper. The coal-bearing lands, comprising an area of over 20,000 square miles, are yet mined only on a small scale, but turned out coal to the value of $1,800,000 in 1874.

Rich Streaks of Ore.

Recent developments among the great silver-bearing districts of Georgetown, Caribon, Summit, San Juan and Park are almost unparallelled and are steadily improving. Sunshine and vicinity have, during the past year, displayed the richest and most extensive belt of tellurium mines in the world. This mineral is of no intrinsic value, but these lodes are extremely valuable by reason of the enormous quantities of gold and silver that they contain, their usually narrow veins giving the highest assays ever known. Thus veins are often found there one foot in width that yield several hundred dollars per ton, and in several instances a pay streak or vein one-fourth or less of pure gold for a width of one inch has been developed. But a few pounds of ore need be obtained of this class to return enormous wages to the miner. Of course where the ore is so rich but a small quantity of it is found—that is, the veins between the surrounding walls of granite are very narrow, while broad veins usually are composed of low grade ores. The grand desire is to possess a lode both wide and rich. Thus a gold lode from three to four feet wide and yielding ore that produces in the stamp mills from $15 to $30 per ton is considered to be all that a man needs here to speedily acquire a fortune. These class silver leads in Colorado are of greater or less width than the above, with a yield of from $80 to $800 per ton. There are many enormously valuable mines of gold and silver that excel the above, but the greater portion falls below the mark. Mines vary in richness at different points and localities, often yielding ore of ten-fold value in one shaft, level or "pocket" from what is found in another one hundred or five hundred feet distant.

Making "Strikes."

All miners are not successful, and while some suddenly reap a fortune others work for months and sometimes years without "striking pay," in gratifying quantities. But the average returns in several of these districts has been much better than in any avocation that can be named among laboring men in the States. Thus, in 1874, less than 1,500 men employed in the Central mines, took out gold to the amount of $2,000,000, or $1,333 to the man; 2,000 men at Georgetown obtained silver to the amount of $2,397,000 or over $1,150 to the man, and the mines of Caribou, worked by 350 men, gave a yield of $500,000, or $1,428 to the man. This includes all engaged in opening mines, unproductive or non-productive, many of these lodes not having been developed down to paying quartz. A dozen other districts, newer and less extensively worked as yet, can make equally good showings with the above.

The mines about Central are worked on a more extensive scale than elsewhere. Mining properties are here being consolidated so as to bring a larger extent of territory under one management, and the bullion product is larger than during previous years. The present gratifying condition of affairs has been attained with but very little outside capital, the mines being sufficiently valuable to insure success. Still money reserves are desirable and often necessary to conduct extensive mining operations, and to continue underground explorations and developments when barren ground is met with, as it is sure to be in all mines. Mining and milling expenses being now but one half what they were a decade ago, chances for profitable operations are, of course, one hundred per cent. better.

Some Heavy Mines.

The famous Bob Tail mine worked through a 1,200 foot tunnel, employs 130 men and yields 1,500 tons ore and $25,000 monthly. The Gregory and Briggs do equally well, while the Kansas and Burroughs are paying handsomely. Where these lodes were formerly worked by different owners in claims of 100 feet, they are each now operated by single parties or owners for distances of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, thus saving a vast amount of expense in machinery, shafts, agents and employees. These lodes with the Fiske Gunnell and Alps were almost entirely abandoned for some time previous to 1873-74 owing to lack of paying ore, company complications and other causes, and many miners had come to believe that deep mining would not pay in Colorado and that the mines played out at depths of 400 or 500 feet. A few adventurous circuses of this place, however, staked all the money they possessed and all they could raise in sinking shafts downward to test this matter, firmly believing that the hidden treasures that all are in pursuit of lay buried beneath the barren rock in which they were working. They argued that as the gold ores that had been found wedged in between these granite walls did not come from the air above, they must certainly have been forced up from the earth beneath, and that consequently more of the same or better material lay where this came from.

Deep Mining.

Subsequent developments have proved the correctness of their conjectures. All of the above named lodes are now mined at depths of from five to eight hundred feet, and the ores are steadily growing richer, and are found in greater quantities than above. The western part of the Kansas and the Bob Tail lodes are paying enormously, and the Kent County, Briggs, and all of the others are steadily enriching their owners. The Leavitt, a lode of the unusual width of from eight to twelve feet, is five hundred feet deep, and its shaft will be sunk one thousand feet deeper as fast as the work can be done. The Burroughs main shaft, now down seven hundred and fifty-eight feet, is being sunk three hundred feet further, and the Kent County will be sunk one hundred and fifty feet deeper, making its total depth nearly five hundred feet. The latter is one of the great true fissure veins of this remarkable gold belt, having an extremely broad vein of quartz, that gives the large yield of from sixteen to twenty-five dollars per ton of rock, with some still higher grade mineral that is sold to smelting works, where all the gold is saved, instead of one-half or one-third, as in the wasteful stamp mills. The latter, while saving but a portion of the precious metal, is found to be the only process that can profitably treat the low grade ores of which all lodes are mainly composed, the expensive smelting system answering for only the selected or picked ores of high values.

Prospects for the Future.

The mines above mentioned comprise most of the valuable properties that are now worked very extensively, although there are hundreds of others that have paid once, and would, under proper management, do so again. Some of these are worked on a small scale, and others are entirely idle. But affairs in this district wear a decidedly promising appearance now compared to what they did two years ago. The business portion of Central, that was destroyed in 1874, entailing a loss of $800,000, is now rebuilt. Substantial blocks of brick and stone have replaced the frame buildings of the olden time, and give an air of permanence to the place that it did not possess before. Business, Saloons, and mining operations have come down to a "hard pan" basis, and the leading industry is now conducted carefully and economically like any other avocation. In former years fortunes were made and lost with amazing rapidity among these rock-bound gulches and golden-ribbed mountains, but affairs are now on a surer and more inviting basis to the capitalist and miner than ever before. The developments of last year have solved the problem of deep mining, showing that these veins do not give out at great depths, but that they rather grow richer and broader as they extend downward. When they are mined to depths of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, the same immensely valuable deposits will doubtless be found here as in the great Comstock of Nevada. Each year witnesses a steady and rapid progress in mining interests in Colorado, and her total mineral product for 1875 can hardly fall short of $10,000,000. W.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MANY of the hired Democrats now say they will not vote for greenbacks, they want to be paid in hard money.

SENATOR DAWES, of Massachusetts, will speak at a Republican mass meeting at Cincinnati, on the 9th of October. Senator Boutwell will speak at Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th of September.

WILLIAM T. TINSLEY, the Republican nominee for Canal Commissioner in New York, is an editor, the Lyons *Republican*, being his paper. This fact is greatly in his favor, and furnishes *prima facie* evidence in advance that he would make a good officer.

HON. GEORGE E. PUGH, after vigorously spitting on the Democratic platform, has concluded, the *Enquirer* says, to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Pugh is a Catholic. He sees that the school question is of more importance than all the financial issues. Hence he wants the contract for the unbroken, solid vote of the Catholics" faithfully carried out—especially with the nomination of Geghan. It was that, probably, which put the final clincher on Pugh. And yet the *Enquirer* ungratefully claims that the nomination of Geghan "is an insult to every intelligent voter."—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE attempt to run Judge Pershing in as a reformer because two or three county officers were convicted in his court the other day of stealing is a little bit preposterous. The offenders were prosecuted by the District Attorney of the county and they were convicted by the jury. Judge Pershing simply imposed upon them the sentence provided by the law. If he had been one of the most corrupt men on earth, he could hardly have done less. Each one of the jurymen has a better right to be regarded as a reformer than the judge has, if this single transaction is the test, for they convicted the man and the Judge didn't. Although they were Democratic Commissioners, the Judge could not possibly have done otherwise than sentence them to the penitentiary.

PERSONAL.

ANNA E. DICKINSON has traveled 18,000 miles this season.

MISS FLORENCE TILTON has resigned her position as school teacher in Brooklyn.

MUSTAPHA FAZIL PACHA, brother of the Egyptian Khedive, is very ill at Constantinople.

MOODY AND SANKEY held three numerously attended services at Northfield, Mass., on Sunday.

THE illness of Miss Charlotte Cushman has assumed a phase so serious that she is now confined to her bed.

GEN. SPINNER has at his home in New York the largest and finest collection of geological and conchological specimens in the State.

HEZEKIAH LEARD, who died recently in Augusta, was the fattest man in Maine, and required a coffin thirty inches broad, twenty inches deep, and six feet two inches long.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, JR., son of the ex-Confederate President, accompanies his father on his Western tour. He is twenty-one years old, has lived the greater part of his life in Europe, and will, upon his return from Colorado, settle down in Memphis in the cotton business.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DAUGHTER shows the reckless disregard of consequences so characteristic of her father. She has been betrothed to a man with a name so long that limited space will not admit of its being printed twice in the same paper, and so unpronounceable that only Aztec nomenclature can rival it. Count Wendiznenlenberg.

LOUISE LATEAU, the Belgian girl, of whose hysteric attacks such notorious use has been made by the priesthood of that country, is no longer regarded by them as a saint. First her family quarrelled with the priests and shut them out of the house; then Louise had the typhoid fever, and upon her recovery ceased to present the phenomenon of the stigmata, and became a lawfully commodiare person, with "an appetite like an ogre." No saint ever has an appetite.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT is easy enough to imitate Josh Billings—thus: Doant karry egs in your cottale pockets. Egs aint good after they've bin sot on awhile.

IT is said an unusual amount of counterfeit fifty cent notes are in circulation, and business men should keep an eye upon those who attempt to pass them.

ALONZO MCGINNIS and Cyrus Gentry, employes in a stone quarry at St. Paul, Indiana, were crushed to death by the falling of stone and earth on Saturday last.

MORE white men are now at work on the plantations of Louisiana than at any time in the previous history of the State, and the crops, it is said, never looked so well.

THE pioneer train of the fast limited mail over the Pennsylvania Railroad and connections left Baltimore at 7:20 on Monday morning, connecting with the train which left Washington at 6 A. M.

THE new census of Charleston, S. C., shows an excess of colored inhabitants as compared with whites of 7,484. The entire population is 56,540, against 48,956 in 1870, an increase of 7,584 in five years.

AN old bachelor, upon reading that "two lovers will sit up half the night with one chair in the room," said, "Loving must be inconvenient, for it could not be done without one of them sat on the floor."

THERE is a case in the Massachusetts courts between parts of a Hebrew congregation. The majority want to put family pews in the synagogue and the minority oppose this as a forbidden commingling of the sexes.

THE Order of Red Men met in Cincinnati, in National Convention, on Monday M. THIER'S organ, the *Bien Public*, says to the German Catholics who desire to make a pilgrimage to Lourdes: "In Heaven's name, pray as much as you like and and how you like, but in the name of politics pray elsewhere than here."

ABOUT this time the ladies of the house returning from the seaside discover the dust an inch thick, and horrid smells of tobacco smoke in the curtains, and things generally not fit to be seen, while as to the beds and unwashed dishes in the kitchen, results of bachelor hall ——!

A GENTLEMAN who has a thrifty peach tree in an insecure place put a capital stone imitation of a dog under it to frighten off boys. The other morning he went out to find the legs and tail broken off the image, and the body sticking in the ground, and labeled, "This 'ere dorg feels sick."

THE sales of short-horn cattle, now going on at various points throughout the West, indicate anything but hard times among the farmers. Fancy cows bring $2,000, $3,000, $3,500, and $4,000, according to pedigree and appearance, and the poorest of these fancy cattle bring $125 to $150.

ABRAHAM MENTHENTHAL was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday, charged with larceny and having secretly left Chicago after removing all the stock from his store, amounting to several thousand dollars, including over fifty watches and other articles left with him for repairs. Menthenthal waived an examination and returned to Chicago without a requisition.

A REMARKABLE case of hospital neglect occurred in London some time since. A waiter who was run over by a cab was taken to a hospital. The surgeons declared he was in no danger and sent him home. The next day he was conveyed to another hospital, where the surgeons insisted that nothing was the matter with him. The man died and it was found that eight of his ribs were broken.

A LARGE fire occurred at Fort Ann, N. Y., by which several large buildings were destroyed. As there were no fire engines in the place, the destruction of the buildings was complete, and heat intense. Among those burned out were John Hall & Co., bankers. They had a large Marvin Alum and Dry Plaster Safe, which was not removed from the *debris* until Wednesday morning, and although the handles were melted off, the contents were preserved in good condition.—*N. Y. Times.*

A LADY residing in Lansingburg hailed a passing car, with her little son, the other morning, to see him safely on a horse car for a trip to Troy. He stepped on board and scrambled to the front of the car. As he was going his mother said: "Why, aren't you going to kiss your mother before you go?" The little fellow was so delighted at the prospect of a ride and in such a hurry that he hastily rejoined, looking back excitedly: "Mr. Conductor, won't you kiss mother for me?" And of course the passengers couldn't kept from smiling.

Jeff Davis's Price.

The inner history of the negotiations between Jeff Davis and the Directors of the Winnebago County Fair has yet to be written. It seems that there was a little difference of opinion between the high contracting parties as to the value of a lecture from the ex-President of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis demanded $500. The Directors begged him to knock off something for the sake of the cause, and to seal the era of reconciliation for $400. He refused. Then they offered $400. Still he refused. He stood by his original stipulation; and as the Board was particularly zealous in the matter, all the members but one being Democrats or "Independents," the $500 basis was finally agreed upon. This arrangement was displeasing to many Republicans in the county, and, as everybody knows, it was broken off to the convenience of both parties concerned. Now it is said the Southern farmers are seeking to continue the unpleasantness by withdrawing their patronage from the Rockford manufacturers, who deal largely in agricultural implements.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., commuted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, Solicitor—John B. Bayley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

WEDDING GIFTS,
Cut Glassware,
Rich Bronzes.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
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A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
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JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business of painting. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. s8pc187

MORRISON, BAIRE & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
MANUFACTURE
Book, News and Tea Paper,
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All Kinds of
Printing Papers
Made to order at our Mill.
Warehouse, 101 Third Avenue,
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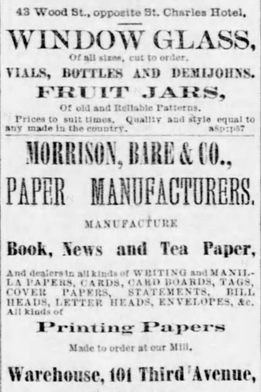
MACFARLANE & PATTERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces,
COOK AND HEATING STOVES
Common and Patent Shaking Grates, Fronts, &c.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET,
Foundry, Corner Brushton Avenue and Penna. Railroad,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.



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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS, TOYS & FANCY GOODS,
176 and 178 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
SATURDAY, Sept. 11th.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
OF NEW
FALL DRESS GOODS
NEW BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS,
All qualities, from lowest to finest.
At 12½c, Very desirable Plaid Goods.
At 18½c, 22c and 25c, Choice New
FALL DRESS GOODS
Bargains Unsurpassed in this Country in
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES
All qualities, from 62½c to $1.75,
AND
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
From 25c to 87½c.
An Immense Stock of all the Different Qualities.
GREAT VARIETY OF
New Camel's Hair Cloth.
New Fall Plaids, choicest colors.
Plaid Camel's Hair Cloths, extra fine.
New Cashmeres, Sateens, Serges.
New Alpacas and Mohair Lustres, all colors.
Fine Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids.
New Debeges, Poplins and Suitings, all kinds.
New Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.
Children's Dress Goods, everything desirable.
New Skirting Morcens, all colors.
Extraordinary Inducements Offered in
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
From $1 to $3.50.
Colored Dress Silks,
All New Shades.
New Ladies' Ready Made Suits,
New Sacques, Shawls, &c.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.
Jos. Horne & Co.
Special novelties in Now
London Styles
NECKWEAR,
JUST OPENED.
The choicest assortment of fine goods we have yet shown.
Brocade Satin
AND
Silk Windsors.
The Baden-Baden,
The Rutland,
and Buckingham
SCARFS.
FINE SUSPENDERS,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
PLAIN COLORS,
PLAIN WHITE,
AND
White with Fancy Colored Borders.
Retail Stores,
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FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1808.
WM. G. PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
No. 29 Wood Street.

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A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS!
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
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Corner Second Avenue.

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
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Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 30th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also' Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11th.
SPLENDID BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
WOOLEN GOODS, &C.
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
Prices Lowest Ever Known.
At 6

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK!

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and G per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 14, 1875.

Blue Monday exerted its usual influence at the banks—giving a reaction, as compared with Saturday's activity. The undercurrent of improving confidence still continues, and the belief is entirely positive that the business of the Fall will steadily improve. There is a much better average demand for money than there was a while back, but it represents the necessities of many who hold properties, or the struggles of others who are in the pressure of business. The regular, well-to-do manufacturers or dealers are using comparatively little accommodation paper. The banks are pursuing a reasonably liberal policy toward all customers. Many of them report that currency is accumulating.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 7th inst., says: The prospect for the Autumn and Winter trade of the country, as centered in the leading branches of business conducted in this city, is at present a matter of conjecture, but the indications are, not only that it is to be hereafter conducted upon a sound financial basis so far as short credits and ready cash payments can make it, but also that it is to be largely increased in volume over that of recent years. Nearly all of the managers of our great mercantile houses concur in this opinion, and believe that the outlook is favorable for business upon a prominent financial basis than has been had in this country since the war.

If, on the contrary, the majority should, each man for himself, resolve to look only or chiefly on the bright side, to increase in some measure his purchases during the next year, and do generally what he can to improve the tone and volume of business, does anybody question what the effect would be? Suppose that everybody confidently, and with scarcely a doubt, expected a really good trade this season, is there any question that the volume of trade would be greater than it probably will be?

We put these simple questions for their clear support or the proposition we have steadily urged; that the prolongation and heightened severity of the depression are largely caused by excessive caution. The failures of this week are cited as a reason why it will not do to take the risk of purchasing next week; but who can show that if the public had felt more confidence and made larger purchases last week these very failures would not have been averted? The selfishness of a panic period is often short sighted and stupid. It is "save-himself-who-can," and in carrying out the narrow motto there is danger of hurting one's self. If one man alone should narrow his expenditures, he would use a prudent economy; but as everybody else tries it, too, the effect is to hurt all rather than help one. A man does not expect to go down to his office in the morning with a single bound, but he does not refrain from taking the first step until he can take the last, and we should like to have this question answered: How is the country to get back to hard-pan by sitting in dolorous inaction, wondering whether it has got there and waiting for that result to be reached, or by doing something? The growth of confidence, we hold, is the very thing which is to decide how long and how strongly the contraction process is to last; and although it is quite true that no feeling of confidence can restore lost wealth and time, to refuse for that reason to try to regain health would be as irrational as for a rich man to refuse food and medicines because the fact of his past sickness and present weakness could not be altered. The financial disease have been mostly sloughed off; the crops are good; the markets are scantily stocked; confidence is chiefly wanted now, and there ought to be a noticeable improvement this season.—*N. Y. Financier.*

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	120¾
U.S. 6's, 1861, coup	123½	10-40's	116⅜
" 1864	119	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865	119	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117⅜
6-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	7¾	Illinois Central	98
I. C	98	Toledo & Wabash	8
C. C. & I. C	95	Harlem	132
St. Paul	35½	Adams Express	98½
Do. Pref	62¾	American Express	59¾
Michigan Southern	94¾	U.S. Express	49
Do. Central	61	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	89
North Western Com	28½	Quicksilver	15¾
Do. Pref	50¾	Mariposa	10
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	21¾
Cleve. & Pitts	89¾	Panama	131
Pacific Mail	34½	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel	79		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Penn. R.	56¼	Con. Trans (B)	47
Reading (B)	58¾	Empire Do (B)	54
Oil Cos. of N. J. (B)	13½	A. V. R. R. 2-7s (B)	75½
Oil Creek (B)	34	Cons. Coal	21¼
Lehigh Valley (B)	62⅜		

NEW YORK, September 13, 1875.

The custom receipts were $452,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $66,000. The clearings were $39,000,000. Bankers bills 481@484. Gold opened at 116¼, fell off to 116, advanced to 116¾ and closed at 116¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32, 1-64 and 1-16 per diem, and 6a7 per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat, and finally at 1-64a1-32 per diem. Governments and railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were more active. Tennessees were a fraction lower.

The Wall street markets were all agitated during the last hour of business by rumors of failures. These in some cases gave names. An inquiry respecting each found that each rumor was wholly untrue. The President of the Gold Room, shortly before the close of business, publicly announced that the reported suspension of the house of Williams & Guion, which had been rumored, was untrue. The most reckless use of names in good standing was made in the afternoon, and without doubt for the purpose of depressing speculative shares. There is nothing new of the affairs of Messrs. Schuchardt to-day beyond a report that their whole liabilities are $1,100,000, with ample assets, if there is to be an early improvement in railroad values, to pay out in full. Messrs. Mallory & Butterfield, 41 Broadway, the largest dealers in paper board in America, representing nine different mills, announced their suspension to-day, although they have been in difficulties for some days past. Their failure is due to the contractions of values, as well as to the fact that they have been keeping a large stock on hand. In the present insecurity of the paper trade they have sought to deal as far as possible for cash, but this they have found impracticable. The creditors have agreed to allow the firm to continue business as usual, without an assignee or receiver.

Stocks were affected by the various rumors mentioned above, and yielded readily in prices to demonstrations of the bears. The market opened firm and advanced ½ to ½ per cent., but at the first call became weak, and prices subsequently declined ½ to 2 per cent. The greatest decline was in Ohio and Missouri Pacific, the former declining to 17½ and the latter to 44¾, against 19¾ and 46 respectively at the close on Saturday. Western Union rose from 79¼ to 80¾, and afterwards declined to 79¾. Pacific Mail rose from 37½ to 38¾, and later reacted. Northwest advanced from 39¼ to 39¾, and then fell off to 38¾. Erie declined from 18 to 17¾, and Lake Shore from 56¾ to 55. Union Pacific was exceptionally firm. At the second call prices showed a recovery of ¼ to ½ from the lowest point, but during the last hour of business were lower. Lake Shore declined to 54¾, Western Union to 78¾, Northwest to 38¾, Ohio to 17, Erie to 16¾, Pacific Mail to 37¼, St. Paul to 35½, preferred to 62½, and Michigan Central to 60¾. In final sales a steadier tone prevailed, with a recovery of ½ to ¾. Pacific Mail rising to 37¾, Western Union to 79, Lake Shore to 54¾, Erie to 17, and Northwest to 39. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 190,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 18,000 Northwest common, 27,000 Erie, 69,000 Lake Shore, and 25,000 Ohios.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; 5-20s of '64, 118¾, do of '65, 119; do of '65, new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¼; do of '68, 120¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116¾; coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 51½; do new, 50; Virginia new, 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 79; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Adams Express, 101½; Fargo Express, 79; American Express, 65; United States Express, 43; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 17; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 60; Union Pacific, 73½; Lake Shore, 55; Pittsburgh, 99; Illinois Central, 98; Northwest common, 37½; do preferred, 54½; New Jersey Central, 110½; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 62½; Wabash, 6; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 17; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 124; Hannibal & St. Jos. 22½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20; Central Pacific 104½; Union, 103½.

LONDON, September 13—3 P. M.—At the opening of business the dealings in the general markets were characterized by dullness, as is usually the case after the Stock Exchange has been closed for two days in succession. Such quotations as have been established are, as a rule, in favor of short interest, although no very marked changes are to be noted. In United States Government bonds new fives 5-20s were offered at, and are quoted at 105¼. Erie shares, in which such active operation was developed on Friday, have lost a great share of the advance. They are quoted at 16½, a decline of 2 per cent. in three days. The shares of the Illinois Central Railroad declined ½ per cent., Pennsylvania Railroad ½ per cent., and Reading Railroad ¼ per cent. Virginia State bonds, consolidated debt, are quoted at 58. This is a decline of ½ per cent.

LONDON, September 13—5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 1⅛@1⅛ per cent., or ½@⅝ below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000. Consols 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65 106½; do '67 108; 10-40s 105; new 5s 105½; New York Central 94; Erie 16½; Illinois 98.

PARIS, September 13.—Rentes 66f 65c.

FRANKFORT, September 13.—U. S. new 5s, 106½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1875.

The general merchandise markets continue rather dull, more so than usual at this season of the year, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. About the only noticeable feature in the Grain markets is an advance in Oats, in consequence of diminished receipts and an increased demand. The Grocery trade is only fair, and while Coffee continues dull and weak, Refined Sugars are firmer, with indications of further appreciation. In the hog product there is nothing new to record, excepting that the demand is scarcely as active as it has been, and prices, if anything, weaker. Iron is a continued fair degree of activity in produce circles; all kinds of fruit have been selling readily at full prices, and the demand for both Butter and Eggs has improved considerably.

ALE—Trade is still reported unsatisfactory, both as regards demand and prices. We continue former quotations; X, $8 per bbl. to city, and $9 to country; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. at proportionate rates.

ASHES—There is little or no movement, and it is not likely that there will be until the glass factories are started up again.

BROOMS—In moderate demand, with a firm market. Manufacturers are not desirous of pushing sales, while Broom Corn is held so firmly. "Union Factory" Brooms: No. 2 common, $2.50; No. 3, hurl, $2,75; No. 3, carpet, $3; No. 3 fancy, $3,50; No. 6 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4,25; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Fancy parlor, $4,25 a4,50. Steamboat brooms, $3,50a4,50. Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1,50a2; long handle whisks, $1,75a2.

BEANS—The demand is very light, as is usually the case at this season. Prime may be quoted at $2,10a2,15 per bu.

BEESWAX—Steady at 30c per pound in lots, and 33a35c in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The receipts of really fine table Butter are scarcely up to the demand, and prices are higher; 26a28c per pound. Common grades are moving slowly at 20a22c, as to quality. The weather will soon be cool enough to admit of shipping in rolls, when the demand for solid packed will fall off.

CEMENT AND LIME—Lime—Cleveland, $1,65a1,75; Akron, $1,65a1,75; Piqua, $1,65a1,75. Cement—Youghiogheny, $1,75a2,00; Louisville, $2,00a2,25; Rosendale, $3,00a3,75; Portland, $7,00a7,50. Calcined Plaster—French's selected, $4,00a4,25; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan, $3,25a3,50; Nova Scotia, $3,00a3,50; White Sand, $1,60a1,75.

CHEESE—While there has been no perceptible improvement in the demand, under the influence of the advices, both from the factories and New York, the general tone of the market is firmer, but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at 13a13½c per pound for full cream, and 11a11½c for prime Ohio Factory. The factories have run on the most of their July and August make, and the time has now arrived when they can hold back with safety; furthermore, September cheese is usually of a superior quality and in better condition than July or August make.

COKE—There is nothing new to report, excepting an advance in freights, which goes into effect on the 15th inst., and shippers are considerably exercised in consequence, as they are apprehensive that it will curtail their trade, which, at best, has been nothing to brag of recently. Prices are nominally unchanged; we continue to quote at $2,65a2,75 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The market continues very dull and prices are low and unremunerative, but it is hoped that the worst is soon to change for the better; prices are nominally unchanged at 5¾a6c per bushel for lump delivered free on cars at works, and nut coal at 4¾a5c.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The market continues very dull, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices remain unchanged, as follows:

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.			
Hawser Laid	15¼cts. per lb.		
" Bolt Rope Yarns	17 " "		
Sand Pump Rope	15¼ " "		
SISAL ROPE.			
⅜ inch diameter and upwards	12½ cts. per lb.		
⅜ inch	12 " "		
⅞ and 1-16 in	13¾ " "		
Hay, spoke and leather twine	13 " "		
NEW ZEALAND ROPE.			
½ inch diameter and upward	12½ cts. per lb		
⅜ " "	13 " "		
⅞ and 1-16 in. diameter	13½ " "		
Hay, spoke and leather twine	13 " "		
Tarred ath twine	12 " "		
JUTE ROPE.			
All sizes	11 cts per lb		
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.			
Tarred Rope	14½ cts per lb.		
" Bath Yarn	15½ " "		
" Spun Yarn	13½ " "		
" Manilla	19 " "		
" Houseline	15 " "		
PACKING.			
American	13 to 18 cts per lb.		
Russia	18 " "		
Italian	21 " "		
Hemp, Lubricating	20 and 25 " "		
Sash and Bell Cord	20 to 25 " "		

DRIED FRUIT—There is no demand, nor is it to be expected at this season of the year when the market are is supplied with fresh fruits; prices, in the absence of sales, are nominal.

EGGS—The old stock that has glutted the market for the past month has all been cleaned up, and the price of strictly fresh advanced to 20c per dozen, with some dealers asking 21c.

FRUITS—The demand for Peaches is scarcely as brisk as it was, but prices, especially for good fruit, are pretty well maintained; $1 to $1,25 per box for good to choice, and 50a75c for common. Apples are coming in more freely, and the market is easier in consequence; $2,50a3,50 per bbl., according to quality. Plums will soon be out of season; quotable at $3,50a4,50 per bu. according to quality and condition. Grapes in good supply; selling at 5a6c per pound.

FLOUR—The general position of the market has not varied much recently; business continues quiet, and while the general tone of the market is, if anything, a shade firmer, prices have undergone no change. Quotable, in a jobbing way, as follows:—$7,25a7,50 for old red winter and $7,75a8 for amber and white; and $7,25a7,50 for old spring wheat, the outside figure for choice old Minnesotas. There have been several lots of new flour on the market recently, but the most of it was of an inferior quality, having been made out of damaged Wheat, and, as noted in the GAZETTE one week ago, the indications are that old stock will command a premium over the new for some time to come, as it appears to be generally conceded that a large per centage of the wheat crop was more or less damaged by the rains in the Fall. It is impossible to foretell the future, but the general outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that there will not be much change either way. The recent advance has, as it was expected it would, created a fair export demand, as there is little or no margin at current rates, and this will no doubt prevent prices from going any higher.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The importers of Brazil Coffee are firm believers in higher prices and will make no concessions; while the jobbers on the seaboard are selling at ¾c per pound below the highest point, thus exhibiting that want of confidence. The views of buyer and seller being so wide apart, it is best for small results and buy as needed in the meantime. Sugars firm and unchanged for refined. The fruit season over, Sugars will decline. Raws are not lower relatively than refined. Syrups, Molasses and Rice dull, but unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Extra C	10@10⅛
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	9@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted loose	23¾
Rio Prime	24 @25	R. Java, high grade	35
Rio Fancy	25 @26	R. Java, loose	35¾
R. Rio, high grade	29		
RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8	Palms, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	70@80
Demarara	50@55		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70
SOAPS.			
Colgate's	7¾	Cashmere	8c
Wax Soap	7	Guest, per gross	90
Babbit's Best	10	Olive	6
Babbit's N. Y.	7¾	Woman's Friend	8¾
City	10	Scrubbing	4
Russian	$8 00	ParkCo, "Glycerine," per box, 3d.	$1 75
That I. O. U.	5 75	ParkCo,'s Glycerine, per box, 1	1 75
Persian	7 75	doz. per box	1 75
Colgate's Palm, Toilet	4 50	Park Co.'s Honey	1 75
FISH.			
Lake Herring—½ bbls	$4 25	to	4 75
" ¼ bbls	2 50	to	2 75
White Fish—½ bbls	6 00		
" ¼ bbls	2 25		
Mackerel—No. 1, bbls	17 00	to	18 00
" No. 2, bbls	12 00	to	14 00
" No. 3, bbls	10 00	to	11 00
Labrador Herring—Split bbls	9 50		
Rd. bbls	6 50		
STARCH.			
Common	5¾	Silver gloss	9¾@10
Buffalo	6@	Corn	10¾@11
SUNDRIES.			
Oat Meal, in bbls. A. & B	$8,00	@	9,50
Oat Meal, half bbls	5,00		
Pearl Barley, bf bris	7,00	@	7,50
Currants per lb	12		
Valencia Raisins, per lb	12		
Layer Raisins, per box	2,25		
Indigo, per lb	1,35	@	1,50
Bi Carb Soda as. packages	7¾	@	8
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5½	@	6
Potash, per box	9,00		
Prunes, per lb	10	@	11
French Wing Vinegar, per gal	35		
Corn Lye, per case	7,75		
Philadelphia Lye	3,50	@	5,50
Lamp Chimneys, per doz	62		

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for old Wheat and, with a very light supply and limited offerings, prices are fully sustained, although millers claim that it is higher relatively than the product; we continue to quote Penna. and Ohio red at $1,50a1,55, ditto amber and white $1,60a1,65. Several lots of white have been on the market recently, but they were mainly of an indifferent quality, having been harvested during the rain, in bad condition; there is a wide range in prices, which may be quoted at from $1,25 to 1,45—millers nearly all want old stock and are willing to pay the difference. The Oat market has stiffened up very considerably within the past week and prices have been advanced from 25a30c per bushel. Penna. and Ohio quoted at 43a45c, and prime western white 46a47c. The advance was caused by an increased demand and diminished receipts and, furthermore, prices had got down lower here than at the sources of supply. The market for Corn continues dull, and with a fair supply, a light demand and a stronger disposition to realize, together with every appearance that the coming crop will be a very large one, prices are weak and lower; shelled may be quoted, on track, at 73a75c, and ear at 73a78c, according to quality. Rye continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; the only sale of any importance reported was three cars at 91c. Barley continues quiet and as yet there has scarcely been enough done here to establish quotations; Penna. and Ohio Fall nominal at $1,20a1,25. As noted in our last review, the yield this year was an unusually large one, but a considerable proportion was more or less damaged by the rains before it was secured, and it is probable, therefore, that prime stock, secured in good condition, will bring almost, if not altogether, as much as it did last year.

HAY—The market for baled continues firm and, with a demand fully up to the supply, prices are well maintained; we can report regular sales, on track, at $2022 per ton for fair to prime. Some operators are impressed with the belief that Hay is good stock at current rates. Loose is selling, from country wagons, at $15a20.

LUMBER—Trade in finished lumber continues very dull, and prices are lower now than they have been for several years. Following are the current rates:

Flooring, 1 inch per M	$27 00
No 2	23 00
Rest No 1 Siding	27 00
Moulded Weatherboards per M	27 00
Shelving No 1 per M	25 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Mouldings—in pine, square per running foot. Inside Shutters from $4 to $8 per window.

Window Frames and Sash inclusive from $3.50 to $4.50 per opening. Doors from $1.50 to $4.50 each.

LEATHER—The general market exhibits but little change since our last report. Upper kip and calf remain dull and low. No. 1 light spready harness and good oak rough leather brisk sale. Red sole, oak sole and calfskins in fair demand. Other kinds unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@	0.37	
Oak Sole, city	0.36@	0.46	
Red Sole, B.A. heavy and mid	0.30@	0.32	
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.28@	0.31	
Red Sole, Scoured	0.27@	0.30	
Oak, Rough	0.25@	0.28	
Harness, city	0.32@	0.40	
Harness, country	0.25@	0.32	
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.24@	0.27	
Fair Skirting	0.40@	0.46	
Fair Dressed Upper	$45@70.00		
Belt Leather	0.40@	0.48	
Finished Calf	0.90@	1.25	
Finished Upper, ¾ foot	0.18@	0.22	
Finished Kips	0.80@	0.90	

MILL FEED—Is in light supply, and prices are firm and tending upward in consequence; Bran $1.00a1.05 per cwt; Shorts, Seconds and Shipstuffs $1.20a1,30; Middlings $1.35a1.40; Chopped Feed $1.65a 1.75.

ONIONS—In good supply, but an increased demand is expected at this season of the year; selling, in a jobbing way, at $3,00a3,50 per bbl.

OILS—Extra winter Lard Oil scarce and higher. Summer grade dull and lower. John V. Lewis & Co.'s circular reports the following held firm. The cool weather has weakened the value of summer oils and the demand from this on will be for winter make, which may appreciate owing to the scarcity of this season of the year. Procter & Gamble's extra winter strained $1.05a1.08. Wm. Alexander & Co.'s extra tall strained 95@ 98c. No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 75a78c. Carbon Oil firm and higher, but the demand continues light.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light and the market is firm in consequence, although the demand is not improved much; quoted at 40a45c per bushel, on track, by the carload, and $1,25a1,30 per bbl., in a jobbing way, from store.

PROVISIONS—The market is brisk for all descriptions, and firm for Bacon Sides and Bulk Shoulders. Sugar-cured Hams steady. Lard slow of sale, with large offerings at all points.

Hams—EXTRA, C.			
Hams, Ex. C	14¾		
Shoulders, Ex. C	12		
Breast Bacon, S. C	12		
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, c.d	15		
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured	—		
Bacon Shoulders	10¾		
Rib Sides	12¾		
Short Rib do	13¾		
Clear Sides	13¾		
Mess Pork, ⅜ bbls	$22,00		
Miner's Lard Oil	9		
Lard Oil	10		
Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces	14¾		
Do., half barrels	15		
Do., kegs	15¾		
Do., in prime tierces	14¾		
Do., in ⅜ bbls	15		
Do., in ½ bbls	15¼		
Do., in 5 lb cedars	17¼		
Do., 3 lb do	18¼		
Do., 5 lb do	18		
Do., 3 lb do	17¾		
Do., Oil	—		
Cheese	13		

Total 2,945

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The trade movement was slow in some departments and fairly active in others. Cotton goods ruled quiet in first hands, except cotton flannels and cheviots, which are in active demand. Prints are in fair request, and plaid styles active. Amoskeag fancy prints advanced to 6 3-4c. Worsted dress goods are active. Woolen goods for men's wear ruled quiet, but flannels are in steady request.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 13.—Wheat, corn and barley quiet and unchanged.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1875.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was 128 less than that of last Monday, 735 against 858, and there was no improvement in point of quality; indeed, it was hardly an average in this respect. However, with a diminished supply and an apparently improved demand, the market was more active than it has been for some time, the best evidence of which is that the pens were pretty well cleared early in the day; dealers nearly all, without an exception, agreed in reporting an increased activity, but while some quoted an advance of 15 to 25c per cwt., others denied that there was any perceptible improvement in this respect. From what we could learn, however, we feel justified in reporting the advance above noted on all grades, excepting scalawags, and, as already stated, the market was active at the advance, the supply was scarcely equal to the demand.

There appeared to be a large number of butchers in attendance than usual, and there is a possibility that the recent cool weather may have increased the consumption of beef, and in addition, many families who have been absent summering, have returned home, which, of course, would have its effect in stimulating the meat market. Dealers, however, reported that all grades of Chicago bought cattle cost more than for some weeks past, but there is no doubt we think but sellers generally had a fair margin for profit. There were only about two cars of Texans and Cherokees, against 10 or 12 cars last Monday, and the supply of choice beeves was also less than usual, the greater proportion of the offerings consisted of common to medium natives. Prime to extra corn-fed beeves quotable at 7¼a7¾c; medium to good 6¾a7¼c; fair 6a6½c; common 5a5½c. Dry Cows and Bulls 2½a3c. Stock steers quotable at from 3a4c, according to quality. The bulk of the sales to-day were within the range of 4a5c.

The stock on sale to-day was reported as follows:

A. Haas, Chicago	21	H. Nagle, Penna	3
N. & J. Rothchild	19	A. Stakeley, "	4
M. Kranse, "	19	Scott Sheitmantle, "	19
I. Ackerman, "	21	J. McCaslin, "	8
Arnold & W., "	21	James Shaw, "	2
I. Zeigler, "	19	B. Shaffer, "	4
Bloomshine "	37	M. Humes, "	3
Eli Kohn "	17	Jesse Lloyd, "	24
Kahn & L., "	57	Chas. Bussey "	26
Marks & Bro., "	56	H. Barnett, "	15
Gerson & K., "	20	S. Matthews, "	13
J. Trauerman "	70	J. Wise, "	2
Gerson & Co., "	79	M. Kraus, "	17
A. Greenwald "		J. Hayward, "	7
Crestline "	19	J. Hanlin, "	24
J. Bradock, Orrville	29	A. Greenwald, Ohio	19
A. D. Frank, Ohio	18	Holmes, L. & Co., "	
C. T. Black, Ohio	18	E. Liberty	17
Total			735
Total last Monday			858

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale footed up 1,265, against 1,149 head last Monday; the general tone of the market was much the same as it was last week for some time past. Prime, choice stock, which was in light supply, sold readily enough, and that, too, at full prices, but the common and medium grades, of which the offerings largely consisted, were dragging, and quotable lower. Good to choice wethers were quoted at 5a5¼c per lb for good to prime, and 4¾a5c for common to fair. Lambs, 5½ a6¼c per lb. for good to prime and $1,50a2 per head for inferior to fair. There was one bunch of Lambs sold to-day, averaging 48½ lbs, at 4½c.

The stock on sale to-day was reported as follows:

H. Nagle, Penna	52	M. Flinner Penna	79
E. Barnes, "	50	P. Smeltmantle "	90
T. Bingham, "	150	J. Shaw "	119
M. Himes "	80	A. Stakeley "	37
J. Beeler, "	80	P. J. Kelly "	118
J. Gettman, "	80	W. Humes, "	60
S. Vandever, "	59	J. E. Neeley, "	70
J. C. Religer, "	21	Dan Parriance, "	71
Robinson & R, "	45	H. McCaslin, "	80
J. W. Cunningham	40	A. West, W. Va.	39
Total			1,265
Total last Monday			1,149

HOGS.

Were in light supply, but the demand continues light, as butchers don't want many at current rates, which are higher than last Monday, in sympathy with East Liberty quotable, in retail way, at 8¼a8½c gross, for good to prime corn fed.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue scarce and in demand, and prices firm but unchanged, ranging from 5½a6½c per lb. for common to prime. Good veals are usually scarce at this season of the year.

FRESH COWS.

There were but few on sale to-day, and the most of these were common; prices have undergone no recent change, ranging from $30a60, as to quality and condition.

THE WOOL TRADE.

Pittsburgh.

We have no improvement to note since our last. The market still rules dull, with a tendency to lower prices in all descriptions of wools. We do not hear of any Eastern buyers in the country, and but few orders are being filled at current prices. Manufacturers prefer buying on the Eastern markets, where they can get selected grades of X and XX wools purged of all heavy and unmerchantable fleeces at less prices than to purchase in the country. We do not see any speculative spirit manifested by Eastern purchases, as many of the fleeces has not yet been washed and that prices may go to 35c. We learn that some buyers who have been purchasing at 40c for the best clips are not willing to pay over 37 to 38c, unless for choice selections of the clip. The complaint is still heard about the bad condition of most clips and buyers generally pass by many clips that they will not buy on account of the bad condition. We quote prices as follows:

Fair fleece	37@38c
Choice Clips	40
Unwashed and heavy wools	25@30c
Medium fleece	32@35c
Tub washed	42@45c

PHILADELPHIA.

Fine fleeces continue dull and prices are weak, but for combing there is a fair demand at full prices. We quote as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces—XX and above, 46a50c; X, 45a46c; medium 38a45c; coarse 43a45c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine, 43a44c; medium, 40a42c; coarse, 38a40c; combing washed, 58@62c; combing unwashed, 42a45c; Canada combing, 60@62c; fine unwashed, 30c; coarse and medium unwashed, 26@28c; tub washed, 48@50c; Colorado washed, 36@38c; do. unwashed, 25@26c; extra and merino pulled, 10@42c; No. 1 and super pulled, 38@40c; Texas—fine, 30a32c; medium, 28a30c; Texas coarse, 25@24c; California—fine and medium—18@20c; California, 15@23c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,15¼a1,15¾, seller September; $1,11¾ seller October, No. 3 $1,04; rejected 95c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 58½c seller October, 51c seller year. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 Boards, $2,75 per dozen. Ex. do do, $2,25 per dozen. Kalamazoo Clothes Pins, $1,25 per box, full count. Round head do, 90c per box.

WINDOW GLASS—There is nothing new to report; business continues dull and prices unchanged; discounts 40 and 5 to 70 and 10 off Pittsburgh list.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

25 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. 25 Quality.	1st Quality.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75		$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	7 75		11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50		12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00		14 00
11 by 12 to 12 by 15			15 00
12 by 18 to 26 by 24			18 00
18 by 22			18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30			20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30			22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36			24 00
25 by 36 to 26 by 44			30 00
30 by 36 to 30 by 54			36 00
30 by 56 to 32 by 56			40 00
34 by 56 to 35 by 60			45 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 46			50 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 ⅌ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 26 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1875.

Trade in Crude was quiet to-day, but prices, as compared with Saturday, were rather better; immediate shipment was quoted at $1,40 and "Conduit" certificates at $1,17½. Refined was very quiet, but prices were nominally unchanged; 11¾a 11¾c delivered in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 9¼a9¾c on cars here. Private advices from the East report that buttor the failure of a banking firm dealing largely in foreign exchange, the market would have been better; the failure in question unsettled the market for exchange, and exporters in consequence were disposed to hold off for the present.

The market for Oil Barrels is steady but unchanged; countries, $1,25a1,30; city make, $1,40a1,45.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	National O W	380
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	160
J. Bushnell	Brilliant O W	1,161
B. S. Duncan	Radiant O W	473
J. J

HOME NEWS.

Final Hearing To-day.

Sam. English, *alias* Bowers, Charles Kize and Michael Garity, who were concerned in the cutting affray on Fifth avenue, in front of the postoffice, on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., had a partial hearing before the Mayor yesterday evening. They will be finally disposed of this afternoon.

Excursion to Washington.

An excursion is now being arranged to go over the Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio road, and take in Baltimore, Washington and Mount Vernon. It is in excellent hands, and will be very attractive and gotten up with the greatest care for the comfort of every one who joins the party. Particulars will be given again.

The Nation Trust Co.

We understand that about two hundred of the creditors, representing over two-thirds of the entire indebtedness, have already signed the resolution and confirmation adopted at the meeting on Saturday afternoon last. This secures the amount required by the bankrupt law, and the requisite number will doubtless be secured within a few days.

"A Century After."

Part IV. of this beautiful serial is out, and fully redeems the pledge we made in a former notice of this publication, that it would be liberally and elegantly illustrated, and that the paper and letter press would be all that could be desired by the most fastidious. The work will be complete in fifteen parts, and, as its full title imports, will comprise "Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," including all the large cities and towns in the State. No library in Pennsylvania will be complete without "*A Century After.*"

Runaway in Allegheny.

Last evening, about five o'clock, two horses attached to a barouche, in which was seated Miss Eliza Phillips, sister of the late Colonel William Phillips, her niece, and another lady, ran off on Ohio street, Allegheny. At the corner of Arch street the driver was thrown out, and considerably bruised. At the corner of East Diamond street the barouche struck a post and was upset, and the horses broke loose from it. The ladies, who had all remained inside the vehicle, were more or less bruised, and very badly frightened. The barouche was badly damaged. Mr. William Mahler, the jeweler, attempted to stop the horses, but was knocked down and somewhat bruised.

Coroner's Inquests Yesterday.

An inquest was held on the body of Stephen Malony, who died from injuries received by being run over by a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad on Saturday, mention of which was made in our issue of yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A similar verdict was rendered by the Coroner's Jury in the case of Helena Melich who was killed at Glendale Station on Saturday. The facts in connection with her death have already been published.

The name of the man who was killed on Pan Handle Railroad at Mansfield on Saturday was John Murphy. Squire Hill held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. A son of the deceased had his skull fractured by being struck with the locomotive, which killed his father, and which may prove fatal.

The 810 Excursion.

The excursion to Long Branch, which comes off next week, promises to be a popular affair. The arrangements are for two full days at the ocean for fishing, yachting, driving and bathing. The programme embraces, as announced by the manager, a grand ride over the Alleghenies by daylight, over bridges, through tunnels, around Horse-shoe Bend, through Philadelphia; passing in full view of the new Centennial buildings in Fairmount Park. Across the Delaware and through Freehold, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Jamesburg, Farmingdale and others of the beautiful cities, towns and villages of New Jersey; landing at the Ocean Depot, Long Branch, without change of cars. A refreshing sleep at the pavilion or American Hotel, and then, on Tuesday, drives along Ocean avenue to the cottage of President Grant, Monmouth Park, Hon. John Hoey's grand flower park, the home of Fanchon, and residences of the most noted men and women of America. The train will comprise only first class coaches. It will leave the Union Depot next Monday morning at eight o'clock.

The Armenia Ins. Co.

The following is copied from the *Insurance Review*, one of the leading insurance journals of the country, and is, we think, good authority upon all questions pertaining to Insurance:

The President of the Armenia Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, has done a very sensible thing concerning that company's affairs, and one that would be desired by that